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These manufactures are estimated at \$12 per head of wool, or about one-third of the average per capita in the United States. The principal centers of manufacture are located on haciendas in Yera Cruz, Mexico, Toluca, Yucatan, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco. Chihuahua is able to make 25,000 barrels of wine and 1,000 of brandy per year. Pure alcoholic liquors are extracted from the maguey plant, one of the finest, largest, and hardiest in the vegetable kingdom. They are made by fermenting the juice of the leaves and brown cottons, sarafes, yebosos, and a few finer cloths. About ten woolsen factories were, at last advices, operating in the State of Mexico, and several others in other parts of the Republic. Hand-looms in several parts, by which frieze, serge, and blankets were fabricated. At most of the factories good work was done in fine cloths, carpetings, hairs, and hosiery. There were also some spinning machines, and a few machines for silk handiwork, producing 40,000 lb of twist in a year. Eight paper factories are established in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Queretaro. These produce, besides other uses, out of material of cotton and the maguey. There were forty-nine molinillos in the capital district for making oil from olives, nuts, linseed, etc., and a considerable quantity of glass, and some of earthenware and porcelain were made in Puebla and Guanajuato.

tion. The Indians are industrious and ingenious. Fine steel and silver ware is to be found in Puebla and Mexico. Thread of silver and gold, and work, as jewelry, in silver and gold, are made in Puebla. The laboring Mexico. Harness and Tuscan cloths made in Tlaximacy they, soap and candles, and some other articles in Mexico. In Mexico, Michoacan Durango Oaxaca, an excellent quality of iron is made in Mexico. The Mexican statisticians made more than 20 years ago, and that, apparently, from state figures, the cotton in Mexico at the present time. Another statistic exhibits that in the year 1856-57, there were 47 cotton factories in Mexico, and produced 1,234,963 quintals of cotton, 121,354 spindles, and consumed 124,963 quintals of Cotton. A quintal is 100 pounds. The average price per quintal of fabric is in place being 275 pesos, or \$37.50. The average price per quintal of cotton is 125 pesos, or \$17.50. The average price per quintal of the factory was, at least, \$15, and at most \$35, so that the cotton in Mexico is beyond all question the best in the world. Many parts adjacent to production, there are many parts for Mexico for much more than in any other country. In the States of Mexico, the Orizaba neighborhood has only begun its usefulness, and so of some other regions. In the States of Mexico and Puebla much of the cotton is raised in the dry season, and too much during the period of rainfall while accidents of discoloration are liable at intervals. Still the good water-power which Mexico possesses here and there has never been adequately exploited, nor is it likely to be. On the whole the exhibit of Mexican manufactures proves that while they are still in a rude and primitive state as to methods, they are far in advance of their present work as to yield. Out of every branch of Mexican industry more might be made, and it will be a wonder if in the future various and general use than now appears.

CONCERNING THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.  
To The Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: During my excursion through the Empire State, after my return from Europe, I hear that a rumour entirely groundless, is afloat in regard to the Cornell University. Great many whom I meet are under the impression that the classical studies are to be abolished.

pression that the classical literature of Rome, and the truth of this rumour, the highest authority, and God only knows who has put it in motion; it is a legend of fabled content without any validity at all. The liberal founder of the new institute of learning, for which we all bespeak the most abundant success, has plainly expressed himself to the contrary; and my friend, the Hon. Prof. Andrew White, the President elect, has lately had an article inserted in the *Harvardian* in contradiction of this counterfeited report. But *falsum in principio, falsum est usque*, says Virgil, and once more to annihilate the effect produced by this spurious story now bruited abroad, may perhaps not be unavailing. Being well acquainted with the founder, as also with the whole personnel of the University, which the rumour has been limited to my personal acquaintance with all boldness state, that in no case, the case, the case. Professors of the highest classical erudition to be found on this continent will be appointed, who will interest themselves in imparting to the juvenile minds the beauties of Virgil and the strength of Horace, who will instil into them in admiring the art of Demosthenes, the forceful eloquence of Cicero, the pure diction of Livy, the skill of Sallust in drawing portraits, the concise style of Tacitus, in which every word is characteristic of the object of the writer, and make them follow the steps of the apostle, and acquire some portion of the peculiar merit of I, therefore, say with Ovid: "*Perorabo summa rumores*,"

Am. 1862.

ANIL C. GUNDEL of Copenhagen, Denmark.

April 4, 1868.

THE CONDITION OF TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The State Board of Immigration, who directing me to visit several of the Northern States, expects me to state such facts as may serve to throw proper light upon the social condition of the State. It is in a

concordance with these directions that I beg to say to you that, while I am far from denying that in some parts of Tennessee great disorders exist, I am at the same time every desirous to have it distinctly understood that this is a very considerable portion of the State where this is not the case, and that, while there are some lawless men guilty of acts of violence, a large majority of its citizens of every shade of political opinion oppose the course

These men, and are endeavoring to arrest it. If it were otherwise, how could Northern capital be so confidently invested in the mines at Ducktown, the Zinc works at Mossy Creek, the Iron foundries in Greene County, the Coal mines in Anderson County, or the Marble quarries of Hawkins? or how could multitudes of Northern farmers feel encouraged to select Tennessee as their permanent home? When the Members of the Congressional Committee, after having visited most of the Southern States, arrived last Summer in the City of Nashville,

anywhere, I think, is shared by many of those who visit of our State. In conclusion, let me say that, when on the morning of March, this city was visited by a snow-storm, I stood on the top of a Lookout Mountain, and contemplated the scene of this morning's visitation and exhilarating air. We are now in the midst of another snow-storm, and I earnestly hope that attracted by the delightful climate of Tennessee, many of our Northern friends will visit our State, and that they will judge for themselves whether there is any good ground for the whole State condemnation now visited on our State from so many quarters.

Yours, very truly, HERMANN BOKUN.

Epes Sargent of Boston, though unacquainted with Mr. Henry Bergh, has written him the following complimentary letter:—

HENRY BERGH, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I am glad to see by your published letter that you do not mean to abandon your efforts in the cause of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I have sympathized with all your efforts, and never can be sure there are many from whom you may receive

...that we who honor you for what you have said and done are  
 better than those creatures of God which cannot do or speak  
 for themselves. The notion of *Deo Cries*, that animals  
 are mere machines, has done much, doubtless, to reveal  
 the philosophy and theologians to the heartless treatment  
 of the poor dumb animals. But when we realize that  
 the profoundest thinkers, both of the Christian and  
 the present, have found no escape from the conviction that  
 there is a spiritual principle different from the material  
 in the brute, we may more fully recognize the value of

many persons to acquire in the present system of education, defect, and cruelty. Whether there be a principle or not, our duty is equally clear. Indeed, if it be a principle, how more have there nothing in the future more mortal than should be a necessary mind than in the present. The extra duty of cruelty practiced in the schools calculated to mark the children of the nervous and the children of the future. We cannot see in the nervous and the children of the future. We cannot see in the nervous and the children of the future. We cannot see in the nervous and the children of the future.

and the manifestation of a consciousness almost human in its development. I feel hope, dear Sir, you will never tire in your good work, but go on with the assurance that you have the approbation of good men and angels, and of God himself, in your noble task. The thoughtless may look at you and the interested may assail, but you will be the winner in the end. Truth must always win, sooner or later. Excuse the letter from one personally unknown. Respectfully,  
Yours,  
ERNEST SARGENT.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the President to the Congress since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the challenges facing the country at the time.

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